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gation and the attempts to solve the race-problem; the negro as an economic factor under conditions most favorable for his efficiency on the black-belt plantation; the influence for social tranquillity of separating the economic and hence the social spheres of black and white; the negro in politics—such are some of the topics discussed. The inference to be drawn from the general drift of the book is that hope for the future of the negro depends on his ability to make a place for himself and so fill it that he shall be recognized as pre-eminently appropriate for his place. Apparently the author sees little prospect of such an achievement.

Professor Willcox's contributions include his papers on "Negro Criminality" and "The Probable Increase of the Negro Race in the United States."

The Fate of Iciodorum, being the Story of a City made Rich by Taxation.

By DAVID STARR JORDAN. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1909. 16mo., pp. xi+111.

This little book presents again to the public the keen derision of protectionism which Dr. Jordan first published more than twenty years ago in his magazine article entitled "The Octroi at Issoire." The tale is a fanciful story of the microcosmic growth of a protective system at the gates of a French provincial town. Its allegory traces prophetically, with light touch and a sting of irony, the way in which the burden of protectionism piles itself up and brings with it extortion at home and "dumping" abroad; the combination of workers and employers on either side of the widening economic gulf between them; and the pressure for reform by a socialistic paternalism of the state. It is superfluous to say that what Dr. Jordan writes is good reading.

If the purpose of the book is to reform the fatuous protectionist it may very possibly be disappointed; for the protectionists have abundantly proven to us by their continued activity and arguments that they are without a sense of humor. But critics of protection will be glad to meet protectionist argument in such peculiarly delicious form; and perhaps persons not yet committed to either side of the tariff question may find in the little story a saving measure of enlightenment.

The Shipping World Year Book, 1909. Edited by E. R. JONES. London:

Shipping World Office, 1909. 8vo, pp. 1557. 7s.

The Year Book for 1909 includes the usual features of directory of the world's commercial ports, legislation affecting maritime interests, and tariffs of all countries. The last feature makes it a convenient and up-to-date reference book for any questions of fact as to foreign tariffs raised in the present tariff controversy.

Industrial Insurance in the United States. By CHARLES R. HENDERSON.

Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1909. 8vo, pp. viii+429. \$2.00.

This volume is substantially a translation of the author's *Die Arbeiter-Versicherung in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika* which appeared in Dr. Zacher's series and was reviewed in the April, 1908, issue of this journal.

Changes have been made serving to bring the work as nearly as possible up to date, and its usefulness has been considerably enhanced by the addition of a succinct summary of the legislation along this line of every European country of importance, thus furnishing a good background for comparison with the situation in this country.

Die geographische Verteilung der Getreidepreise in Indien von 1861 bis 1895. Von TH. H. ENGELBRACHT. Berlin: Paul Parey, 1908. Large 8vo, pp. viii+112.

After a lapse of some five years since the appearance of his study on grain-prices in the United States the author now brings out the second part of his work, this time dealing with India, the only other extra-European country of importance for which prices by decades are available. The statistical tables and maps, which make up the greater portion of the monograph, are preceded by a discussion of the variations and fluctuations which they portray, and an interesting conclusion points out features of similarity and dissimilarity as compared with the conditions in the United States.

Our Wasteful Nation. By RUDOLF CRONAU. New York: Mitchell Kennerley, 2 East 29th St., 1908. 8vo, pp. 134. \$1.00.

This volume, called forth by the recently awakened interest in the conservation of our natural resources, will be of value chiefly in pointing out the great variety of the resources which are being wasted. Not forests and soil alone but mineral resources, the water-power, the fish, the flesh, and the fowl, all come within the author's purview. Even human lives are included, though the waste of labor-power is overlooked. The book, which is written for the general reader, contains an interesting though miscellaneous lot of facts and extracts gathered from magazine articles, government reports, etc. The more fundamental economic aspects of the problem are not touched upon.

Women in Industry, from Seven Points of View. London: Duckworth & Co., 1908. 8vo, pp. xiv+217. 2s. 6d.

A series of seven lectures by different women familiar with their topics by study and personal contact, dealing with: "The Regulation of Women's Work," "The Minimum Wage," "Trade Unionism," "Infant Mortality," "Child Employment and Juvenile Delinquency," "Factory and Workshop Law," and "Factory Proposals." The general drift of the lectures is toward resort to trade-unions and greater regulation and control by the state. They are intended primarily for the general public and should prove instructive to those interested in the subject.

Die statistischen Mittelwerte. Ein methodologische Untersuchung. Von FRANZ ŽIŽEK. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1908. 8vo, pp. x+444.

An elaborate investigation of the mean in statistical analysis. The work falls in three divisions. The first part treats of the significance of the mean in general; the implications of a mean value; the data requisite for the determina-